

# DEAF-MUTE JOURNAL.

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## TROY.

### Twenty-third Convention of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes.

#### ADDRESSES AND PAPERS.

##### A Memorial Service.

At 10.30 on the morning of Tuesday, August 28th, the Twenty-third Convention of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes assembled in the Aldermanic chamber of the City Hall, of Troy, N. Y.

President Pach opened the meeting by inviting Rev. H. Van Allen to invoke the Divine guidance on the proceedings of the convention.

It was then announced that the Mayor was out of the city, but that Alderman Barnes, as representing the municipality would make an address of welcome. He spoke as follows:

"In the absence of the mayor from the city, the pleasure devolves upon me, as the acting executive, to welcome you to our city. The hospitality of Trojans is proverbial, and I very much doubt if any organization has ever left our city after a convention session who have not had a pleasant word for or remembrance of our city and the hospitality of its citizens. We cannot hand the key of the city into your hands, as the emblem of freedom was thrown away years ago, giving to every stranger within our gates the freedom of all we possess. I trust you will one and all have a pleasant stay in our city, that the great good that you have accomplished during the organized years of your society will continue and that we may have the pleasure at some future time of again being the hosts of your organization."

As both the secretary and treasurer were absent, Theo. I. Lounsbury and Charles W. Stowell were made officials *pro tempore*.

President Pach made an affecting reference to the death of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, and said that he had received a letter from him to be read at the convention, and it seemed now, under the present sad circumstances to be like a voice from the dead. He then delivered in clear signs his address to the Association, Mr. Fox reading *trava voce*:

##### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

For the first time in its history, the Empire State Association meets in the bustling city of Troy. Other cities have witnessed two and three of our meetings. We have held convalescence at the State Capitol, have jumped past Troy to Saratoga, and now gather in this City Hall, so courteously placed at our disposal by the municipality, to make history of our twenty-third convention.

I do not think there is a more fitting opportunity for a deaf man, occupying the position that I do to-day, than the present, for speaking of the marvelous strides the profession of teaching the deaf has made in the last twenty years. I want to ask your pardon for being a bit personal in my referring to the New York Institution, but I mention it for the reason that it is the largest and most progressive school of the kind in the State, because it is the *Alma Mater* of most of our members, myself included; and because it "sets the pace" as it were for all the other schools in the country. It is the first and only school to uniform and drill its pupils, and has demonstrated that a cadet corps of deaf and dumb boys is not only a possibility, but, when conducted on right lines, is a complete success. In conjunction with its gymnasium, military drill has made straight, supple, athletic men of the crude material it gets, for we all know that the severity of the diseases which cause deafness, and the conditions which surround the deaf child from birth, enfeeble the physical being to a certain extent, and only rigid training overcomes the tendency to hollow chests, round shoulders and bent backs. During recent years there has been inaugurated a new lavatory system, beginning with the individual towel, and substituting shower baths for the old-time swimming pool and its conglomerate nastiness; improved dormitories and dining-room that suggest the refined home rather than the charitable institution;—innovations that mark the progress of the modern enlightenment. "Panwood," with its splendid curriculum; its large corps of teachers; its separate oral, aural and manual classes; its thoroughly equipped trades schools, where the education of the hand and eye supple-

ments the work of the school-room and provides the means for a successful combat with the world in the after-school life; presents such a combination of advantages that the deaf youth of to-day are fortunate and blessed beyond the wildest dreams of the fathers of our present school system for educating the deaf. But it is not only the boys that are highly favored—the girl pupil is taught far more than she was in the olden days. Besides her school room work, she is thoroughly grounded in practical housework; cooking and kitchen and domestic economy, as well as all the other housewifely arts, and sound bodies go with

meetings. It is time for us to pause and seriously consider the advisability of action on such revision of our Constitution as will make it consistent with our financial condition.

During several months previous to the Utica meeting in 1893, there was a long argument between members of the Executive Committee, over the proper interpretation of the article of the Constitution that had previously been so construed that it provided for the payment of the hotel and traveling expenses of officers attending meetings. The sole adherents to the idea that it was not intended to cover these items of expense were the two New York

Now right here is a splendid opportunity for me to address a few remarks to the dissatisfied few who at intervals pitch into the Empire State Association and denounce its alleged "ring," alleged grabs and worse. I am sorry they limit their kicking to newspaper articles and religiously abstain from attendance at our meetings.

The so-called "ring" happens to be of men but for whose efforts the Empire State Association would have long since been in its grave. The men, who have been traduced as "ringsters" and "grabbers" in nearly every instance, have been professional men who have been regular in attendance at meetings and unremitting and ceaseless in their endeavors to make the association what its founders intended it should be.

Necessity compels our selection of these men for our executives; for with but a solitary exception—perhaps two—they are the only ones who can be counted on to be present at our next meeting. It would be worse than folly to elect a set of officers to guide our craft a year and hold a meeting the year following, unless we could count on them. The presidents and secretaries of the past have been men who made themselves conspicuous by reading helpful papers and by their presence at each of our conventions, no matter how long a journey or at what distant point the meeting was held. The interest shown has been rewarded by gift of office, and promotion from the executive committee to one of the three major offices, and thence to the executive chair. Look at the roll of membership for the past twenty years, and you will find out a bare half dozen names of men who answered "Here!" at practically every roll-call in that time. That they were all "teachers, preachers and editors," only goes to show that in the past the very existence of this association has depended on them. Instead of throwing stones, we should erect memorials to them. That the deaf in other lines of usefulness and in other spheres of activity stay at home and find fault, is no fault of theirs.

The new Gallaudet Home, with a capacity quadrupled over its original accommodations, will be opened in the fall, and I commend its great work to your best efforts. The statistics showing how many of our fellow deaf who have been so unfortunate as to fall victims to physical defects that bar them from the ranks of wage earners, are those whose age and infirmities have made them wards of the State, collected by our secretary, Rev. O. Dantzer, and referred to by ex-President Fox in his "message" to our body last year as being worthy of all that the Home can confer on them, is worthy of your sincerest endeavor. In your own community learn of deserving cases, and the association will use its endeavor to see them properly provided for in the Gallaudet Home. In time to come, the sphere of the Home will undoubtedly be widened.

The memorial to Harvey Prindle Peet remains an accomplishment for the future. In its early days, the project was materially assisted and furthered by our Association, and it looks to me that, if the present generation is to witness its fruition, the time is ripe for renewed activity. The fund now amounts to a trifle over \$2,500, securely invested in one of New York City's soundest depositories, and the only increment is the added interest. In time, with the interest compounded, the sum will be a handsome one, no doubt, but are we going to keep it in this? I hope not. The Empire State Association, whose members, directly and indirectly, owe so much to the lifelong labors of Harvey Prindle Peet, should not willingly allow it to be said year after year, in connection with this fund, "Nothing doing!"

The Local Committee have been assiduous and enthusiastic and, in the City of Troy, by his own endeavor, has made possible a souvenir journal with a full program of the meeting, without any expense to our Association. It is worthy of note that the booklet is the work of a printer whose proprietor and executive head is a man, like ourselves, deaf.

In conclusion, I trust that in future the way will be paved towards increased usefulness of the society. It is not enough that you should attend the meetings. Each and every one should become a member and keep up his membership. I am particularly proud of our most persistent (in activity and attendance) member, Mr. Edwin Allan Hodgson, the editor of the *Deaf-Mutes Journal*, who is with us today, as he has been at every meeting for over a quarter of a century, and who has been "through the mill," as it were, from the ranks to the command, and back again. His leadership should have been tendered to him at Buffalo last year, but it was overlooked, and this year, in addition to making him a life member, I commend to you the propriety of formally making him the Nestor of the Association.

On motion of Mr. E. A. Hodgson, Mr. C. W. Stowell was made a committee on enrollment, and that he report on the following day. Seconded, and adopted.

Mr. Fox, as committee on program made his report. He also spoke on the efforts of the Committee on statistics of the Adult Deaf, of which Mr. C. O. Dantzer is chairman, and explained the benefit exerted upon insurance companies by the information such statistics gave of the longevity of the deaf. He suggested that Mr. Dantzer be continued in his official capacity in collecting statistics of the deaf.

Chairman Boxley of the Local Committee explained the arrangements for entertaining the members of the convention—the reception, steamboat and trolley excursions.

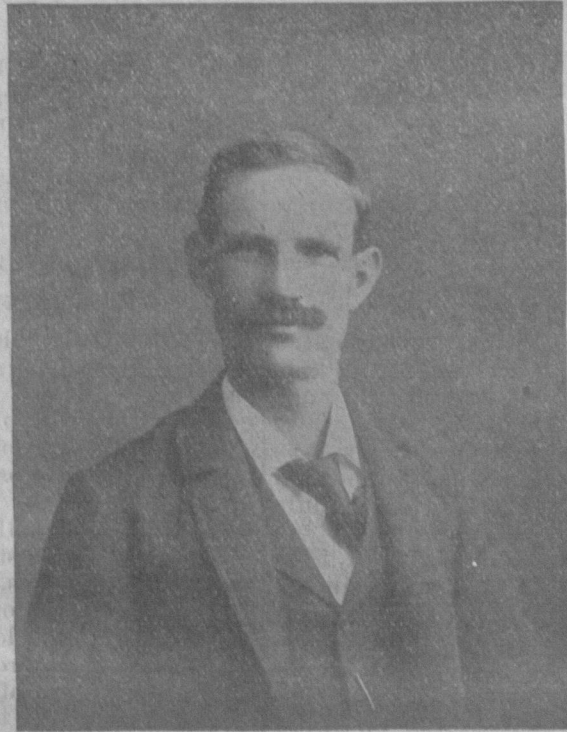
Rev. H. Van Allen gave notice of a religious service to be followed by a reception in the parish house of the church.

By a vote of the members, the president appointed Messrs. E. A. Hodgson, Thomas F. Fox, Rev. H. Van Allen to arrange for a synchronous memorial service upon the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet.

Letters of greeting and regret were read from Governor Odell, Principal Enoch Henry Currier, Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain, Rev. Father J. M. Stadleman, S. J., Rev. J. M. Koehler, Mr. Sol. D. Weil.

##### THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Prayer by Rev. H. Van Allen. The committee on enrollment,



CHARLES W. STOWELL, Treasurer.

Mr. Stowell, read the list of members.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson was formally made a Life Member of the Association.

The president appointed the following committees:

Committee on Nominations—Messrs. E. A. Hodgson, Charles W. Stowell, Frederick Knox.

Committee on Resolutions—Messrs. Thos. F. Fox, C. Augustus Smith, Charles L. Schindler.

Mr. Fox delivered, in graphic signs, his paper entitled

##### THE RELATION OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DEAF TO THE NATIONAL BODY.

By THOMAS FRANCIS FOX.

In response to a suggestion made in my address as President of the association, at the convention in Buffalo last summer, the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes adopted the following:—

"Resolved, That, recognizing the necessity of a closer relation between the State Associations of the Deaf and the National Association, we pledge our association to give careful consideration to the subject when a suitable plan has been adopted for the Federation of the deaf."

It seems pertinent at this time to present to the members of the Empire State Association a definite exposition of the relations which might exist between the National Association of the Deaf and the various state associations. As a preliminary to a clearer understanding of the subject under consideration, it is desirable that we keep in view the plan and scope of the National body.

The National Association of the Deaf was organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, in August, 1880, and has as its sole purpose "to promote the general welfare of the deaf." Since its first meeting, conventions have been held in New York City, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Paul, Minn., the latter in July, 1899. At this last meeting there were 165 active members, with some 300 visitors, in attendance at its sessions, lasting four days; the members represented 22 States and the District of Columbia.

The National Association is an incorporated body, and in the intervals of meetings its work is continuous through an Executive Committee, composed of the board of officers, and a representative member from each State included in the roll call of membership; the committees, which also are active continuously, comprise a Committee on Literature of the Deaf, a Committee on the Federation of the Deaf, a Committee on the Industrial Status of the Deaf, and a Committee on Insurance.

It is as Chairman of the Committee on the Federation of the Deaf that I am seeking, through public discussion of the subject, to arouse the deaf to a comprehension of its importance, and thus gather up the consensus of opinion among our leaders as to the most desirable basis upon which a closer relation between the National and State Associations may be founded. As to the desirability of a closer union, *per se*, I have no doubt whatever. The age is one of dual expansion and concentration of

energy, and "L'Union fait la force." It is true, but none the less true, that with a people, as with the individual, they are what they make of themselves—esteemed or ignored as they manifest either weakness or strength of character. The covert sneer at associations of the deaf emanating from presumptuous individuals, who would pose as the self-constructed spokesmen of our "restoration to society," and a few chronic grumblers among ourselves, should not discourage us, but rather render us the more jealous to enhance the usefulness of our societies. The fact cannot be hidden that the deaf are a power when, joining issues, they seek a public hearing on matters relating to their own education, or other special interests, they are certain to command a respectful hearing, and not only that, but they gain active co-operation with remedial results from people of discriminating judgment.

It must, however, be conceded that the efforts put forth by some State associations on certain lines, have often been weak and

proxy." These are the views I expressed thirteen years ago, and I see no reason to change them except in a few minor particulars.

While no definite outline or plan of co-operation has been as yet determined upon by the committee, as a member I feel at liberty to express my own views in this paper. While holding to the opinions I expressed in the past, I would somewhat enlarge them. It has appeared, to me possible to so arrange matters that the various State associations of the deaf shall provide, by amendments or additions to their constitutions, that the presidents and secretaries of the associations shall become delegates from their associations to the National Association, paying dues and becoming regular members of the national body. There would be no great difficulty in so amending the constitution of the National Association to provide that one of each of the official representatives of the State associations thus appointed would be selected as the member of the executive committee of the National Association to represent his State. At present, and for a long time, the executive committee of the National Association has not been strictly a representative body. It cannot be expected that in the hurry and excitement of a convention, the president can choose the best representatives for every State, relying, as he must to a greater or less degree, upon his own unaided judgment. There have been States represented by members of the executive committee who were connected with no State association, have had no interest in the deaf of their sections, in fact, who had no right beyond their membership in the national body and a well-known name, to appear for the section for which they were named; some members of the Executive Committee do not even take the trouble to attend conventions at all, sending their dues and feeling certain of being retained on the Executive Committee. All this needs to be remedied. Each State should be represented, in addition to other representatives, by chosen delegates who can voice the opinions of the State associations, and whose knowledge of and familiarity with his own State interests will be a guarantee that the wishes of their section will be properly presented, and who, in any event, can discuss national affairs intelligently enough to command a respectful hearing. There would thus exist an inducement for every State association to seek representation in the National body, with the certainty that its spokesmen were members of the State association, the chosen representatives of the deaf of the various States, and not as is so often the case at present, a casual visitor to the convention with no other purpose than to have a good time. Above all, an arrangement on some such lines as has here been suggested, would give to the National body a permanent membership which would make the National Association of the Deaf what it should be in order to be effective—a tower of strength against all foes to the welfare of the deaf.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson commended the paper just read. If the deaf wished advancement, they must not float with the tide, but try and stem it. The federation of the deaf would be a good thing for all, as it would bring the full weight and force of all the different State bodies into action for the benefit of the deaf. He suggested that the Association, through its president, appoint two delegates to the next Convention of the National Association of the Deaf.

Mr. Van Allen said that in the discussion of the question of the "advancement of the deaf," we seemed like children playing with matters we failed to entirely comprehend. There was an academic and theoretical way of looking at the material, intellectual status of the deaf, and also a practical and common sense way. He ventured to believe his work threw him very closely into contact with the latter. He failed to share Mr. Fox's optimistic views that "federation was the salvation of the deaf," for the simple reason that what it was sought to remedy was incapable of that solution. The greatest fault of the deaf was in aping the hearing—by doing things just because the hearing did them, and by subordinating everything to an effort to show the hearing that they were just as good as anyone else. But the fact was that as long as deafness was incurable and existed among men, the deaf man would be handicapped. Man is made up of a body, mind and spirit, and, however cultivated the mind and soul might be, it was absurd to assert that a man lacking one of the most important of his senses was unqualifiedly the equal of a normal person. Such being the case, the deaf should recognize the peculiar difficulties, under which they labor, and instead of blindly asserting equality, accept the situation and make the best of it. As long as deafness exists, the deaf would form the weakest line of resistance and must give way unless in some measure aided and protected by the hearing. His conclusion therefore

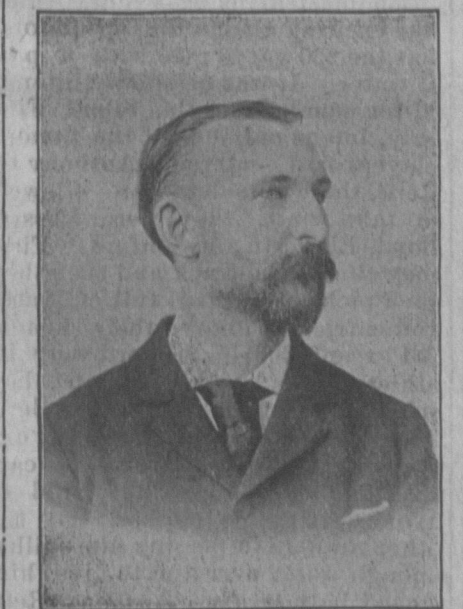
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ALEXANDER LESTER PACH, President.

sound minds because physical culture and gymnastic work is as much of a feature in her school life as the same features figure in the daily life of the "fair Vassarian." The school does not merely have a physician, but it has specialists—an otologist and ophthalmologist are in regular attendance, as is also a dental surgeon who saves teeth. I emphasize this because in former days the function of the school dentist was merely the "pulling of offending molars." It was a sad fate that befel the deaf person "in ye olden time," who was simply hard of hearing. In the school shuffle he was educated as a totally deaf person, and no consideration taken of the latent or dormant sense of hearing he possessed. To-day the pupil too deaf to be educated in the public schools, not only finds a class who are taught by aural methods, but the skillful specialist, when the case admits of it, actually improves, and in some cases restores the deficient sense. But with all these educational facilities, on the playground these pupils, taught by widely different methods, commingle and improve and add to their store of knowledge by the language of signs. A uniformed tutor—often a college-bred man preparing for class room work—oversees all recreation and takes the place of the supervisor of past days, who often had as his sole qualification, brute strength and "brute" judgment.

You will agree with me that though we graduates of two decades ago may look



THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, M.A.  
Executive Committee.

back and praise old associates and old days, and the old teachers, many of them laid away to their last rest, that the deaf youth of to-day enjoy educational facilities that, had they been projected then, would have been regarded as an "iridescent dream."

To come to association affairs, I want to call your attention to the fact that our membership is not large enough to warrant further payment of the expenses of our officers in attendance at our

Conventions	Receipts reported	Officers, etc	Bal
17th—Saratoga	\$36 00	\$29 70	\$6 30
18th—Rochester	37 30	26 50	30
19th—Binghamton	32 30	28 01	4 29
20th—Buffalo	44 99	40 49	4 50

Going further back, receipts were larger, but expenses of officers were proportionately heavier, as will be seen:

Conventions	Receipts reported	Officers, etc	Bal
11th—Syracuse	\$123 60	\$77 45	\$46 23
12th—Rochester	101 23	100 45	78
13th—Buffalo	135 78	107 98	25 98
14th—New York	108 45	106 82	53

Our big meeting at Buffalo last summer left us a balance of only \$2.50, and for the past two years we have not had the wherewithal to have reports of the Buffalo and Syracuse meetings printed, as the Constitution provides.

The time is ripe for a change. I commend to your wisdom that the Association's welfare demands that in the future our officers, (the Secretary excepted, as he should receive a small annual fee for the care and transportation of his books and records and his labors serve for the honor of serving. I have no doubt that if the constitution was not so much in doubt as to the intent of the clause that apparently permits of officers drawing all their expenses, not a single official would have put in a bill. There have been sincere efforts by men in office to get over this feature, but they have always come to naught. As Secretary for two terms, I followed precedent and drew my necessary expenses; but as President, I wish to show the sincerity of my convictions by donating all my expenditures of whatever kind or nature to the Association's Treasury, irrespective of whatever action is taken here.



Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 163d Street and Broadway) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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CONTRIBUTIONS. All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications. Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Notices concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

"He's true to God who's true to man: Wherever wrong is done To the humblest and the weakest 'Neath the all-beholding sun, That wrong is also done to us, And they are slaves most true, Whose love of right is for themselves, And not for all the race."

WHEN WOOD WAS KING.

THE TIME WHEN THE PEOPLE OF MANHATTAN EXISTED WITHOUT THE USE OF COAL.

From the Harlem Local Reporter.

The continuance of the coal strike and the attendant probability of high-priced anthracite in the near future, suggest to me as a timely subject a reference to the period when wood was the only dependence of the people of this city for household use; when the wood question was one which overshadowed all others in the average New York family, and the woodshed and the wood pile were the real domestic shrines.

The wood, which was used in New York, came chiefly from New Jersey. It was delivered by measurement, and very stringent laws were passed regarding such measurement. There were regular measurers of wood appointed, and for six months of the year the holders of those positions were more important personages than the aldermen by whom they were appointed. The regular fee of these measurers was three cents on each load delivered at a private residence. Then there was a large class of men who made a business of carrying or delivering wood in New York, who were called wood cartmen.

They wore, in summer, when this work was comparatively light, long white shirt-like garments, coming down to the knees, and home-made straw hats, with a cabbage leaf under the crown to protect them from the sun. In winter they were notable for the thick, shaggy overcoats they wore, with tremendously high, big calf-skin boots, reaching almost up to their knees, and a skull cap tied over their heads and ears, for there used to be real wintry weather in the days of which I write. Many of the wood cartmen, having discharged their duties as such by day, eked out a living by turning watchman at night, and others of them did special duty on Sundays as temporary constables. They were clannish and exclusive in their way, the wood cartmen, and lived mostly in the old Thirteenth Ward. Between Broome Street and Rivington Street, east of the Bowery, long lines of wood carts used to stand in front of the houses, the stable of the occupants being in the rear. These houses were uniformly two stories and attic, with basement, the wood cartman living with his family on the lower floor and some mechanic and his family generally occupied the upper story.

The wood cartmen of New York were, as a rule, "enthusiastic Methodists," and attended either the Willett Street Church or the Bethany Street Church, these two churches being then the great religious edifices owned by the Methodist persuasion, and were celebrated for the great number of pretty girls, daughters of these wood cartmen, always to be found in attendance.

The woods most in use by housekeepers were hickory, oak and pine, and almost every head of a family was a good judge of wood in those days. Of course the wood, as soon as it was delivered, had to be sawed, and this originated another exploded industry. The old wood sawyers—generally old men and mostly darkeys—who followed the wood peddlers all about, and who, as soon as a load of wood was delivered, stepped up to the purchaser and offered to reduce the sticks to a size suitable for household purposes. Wood used for stoves was generally cut three times; for old-fashioned fire-places the wood was only cut twice. A good wood sawyer, with his saw and buck, could generally earn two dollars a day, which, in the days of shillings and six pence, was considered "big money."

Although coal, from the time it was first introduced, got the advantage of wood, yet it took some time for the anthracite to get

into general use. There were no adequate facilities for transporting coal for many years, for railroads did not abound and the substitute for wood was too expensive.

Naturally enough the wood cartmen did not believe in coal, any more than the old boatmen on the Hudson believed at first in steamboats, or the old stage coachmen believed in railroads. They used to go around the streets of New York, howling against coal and trying to convince everybody how absurd it was to suppose it could ever take the place of wood, until at last wood became a secondary consideration, the wood cartmen "vamoosed the ranch" and coal was all in all. The records are very incomplete as to the early discoveries of the anthracite coal beds, but credit is usually given to Philip Ginter for first finding it in Carbon County, Pa. While traveling during the fall of 1804, Dr. Thomas C. James and Anthony Morris wandered to the top of Mauch Chunk Mountain, and there ran across Ginter. He gave them an account of his discovery, which had taken place in 1791. As he was stumbling along a dark path, Ginter's foot hit a piece of black stone, and he nearly fell. Looking around to see what had tripped him he found a shiny piece of rock. It was anthracite coal.

During the following year a company was formed to mine the coal, but it was a long while before much of it was marketed. The coal was sent down the Lehigh and Delaware rivers to Philadelphia in what were called "arks"—rough vessels of new wood—which were sold as soon as their cargoes were unloaded. The people of Philadelphia, however, did not know how to use the new fuel. Some of it was tried under the boilers of the waterworks at Centre Square, but it only served to put the fires out. The workmen, consequently, broke the coal up in disgust and it was spread on the walks in place of gravel.

The first dealers in hard coal found it difficult to sell any. The general public did not want it at all, complaints being made that it would not burn. The dealers had to work hard to dispel these clouds of doubt, and hand bills were printed and widely distributed praising the new fuel. Signed certificates, stating that the "stone coal will burn," had to be shown to intending purchasers. Even as late as 1821, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company sent only 365 tons to Philadelphia.

The introduction of coal in New York City, of course, occurred after Philadelphia had proven its success as a fuel, and, with its subsequent history, everybody is of course familiar.

Men Who Are Born to Lead.

After all, leaders are born—not made.

You can develop them. Accident, disaster, circumstances may pick out the one man in a crowd who looks like other men and yet who is as different as noon is to midnight. He alone possesses the divine spark that makes him brave and cool and strong when other men are crazed. Down in the bowels of the earth at Johnstown, Pa., men were working together when the deadly fire-damp came. Some fell like logs and died. Others mumbled their prayers and gave up. Still others fled from the unseen enemy, fled like drunken men, stumbling, falling, frightened, desperate, unthinking—mad.

Anthony M. Kohlman, an Austrian, but little more than a boy, was there. He didn't run. What are brains for if they will not help at such a time.

As quick as thought he blew out the lights, and prevented an explosion. His brother Victor was beside him, choking and gasping. "Stay here!" shouted Anthony to the men who were fleeing.

They did not heed him. He seized a lump of coal, then felt over the tunnel till he found the air pipe. With a few mighty blows he broke it. He dragged Victor to the opening, where the sweet air was gushing out. He got Rudolph Hoval and Mike Carak and Ed Yamnitski to the same place. He went after others, but they had gone to their tombs.

All night in the inky darkness that little party lay about the broken pipe. They breathed both air and gas. It made them sick and dizzy, but Anthony Kohlman was not afraid.

In the morning the air was better, and he had the nerve to light his lamp and test it. There was no explosion, and the little party groped its way along the tunnel, stumbling over bodies, till they sighted a rescuing party.

Modesty is a trait of real heroes. The young Austrian filled his lungs with God's good air, and said: "It is lucky I thought of that air pipe. If the others had minded me 24 men who are dead would have been saved."

Lucky? There was no luck about it. A man of Kohlman's stamp does think about the air pipe, because—

Nature intended him for a leader. His bravery was as natural as fear is to cinders in the face of great danger.—Cincinnati Post.

REV. DR. GALLAUDET LAID AT REST.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH—A THOUSAND DEAF-MUTES PRESENT—BISHOP POTTER'S AFFECTING ADDRESS—WONDERFUL FLORAL TRIBUTES—BURIED AT HARTFORD IN A BED OF FLOWERS.

(Specially reported for the JOURNAL.)

The funeral services over the remains of the late Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., L.H.D., were held at St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, West 84th Street, near Central Park West, on the afternoon of Friday, August 29th, at 4 o'clock. Previous to the church services there was a short service held at the home of the deceased, 112 West 78th Street, and as soon as that had been concluded, the members of the family left in carriages, following the hearse to St. Matthew's Church.

The floral tributes from friends, deaf and hearing, were magnificent, numbering upwards of two hundred pieces. These tributes, which were received at the house, were sent Friday noon to the church, where several busied themselves decorating the chancel and altar, and the effect was most beautiful.

As early as three o'clock the church began to fill rapidly, and the side allotted to the deaf was soon full to overflowing. Consequently the deaf were forced to occupy seats set aside for the hearing people, and the spacious gallery was also filled with the deaf. About five hundred of Dr. Gallaudet's flock were present, while the deaf of other denominations swelled the total of deaf-mutes in attendance to nine hundred, and this is remarkable, considering the short notice and the fact that many of the deaf were out of the city on their vacations.

At four o'clock, the time set for the services to begin, there was hardly standing room in the church. The aisles, except the main one, were filled with chairs. The vestibule at that hour was blocked, and in the street many more were endeavoring to get into the church.

FLORAL OFFERINGS.

While awaiting the arrival of the funeral cortege, the beautiful arrangement of the floral offerings could not but fail to attract the eye. The pulpit was decorated with four large wreaths of roses and forget-me-nots, bordered with geranium leaves, and tied with pink and purple ribbons; clusters of purple asters and tea roses, tied with purple ribbon; four loose hearts of tea roses, while to the left of the pulpit and between the arch, was a beautiful large wreath of purple asters.

The chancel and altar were beautifully decorated with clusters of tea roses, white and purple asters. The pillars of the choir inclosure each bore palm leaves, and clusters of white and purple asters, tied with purple and white ribbons.

The steps leading to the choir were banked on either side with flowers. On the right and left top of the steps stood a magnificent cross and anchor, composed of white lillies and hydrangea, the borders shaded with lily and geranium leaves, studded with purple asters. Between the arches hung large wreaths, formed of roses, asters, and variegated colored leaves. The corners of the arches held bouquets of red, white and tea roses. The baptismal font held a large shower bouquet of white roses.

The first dozen rows of seats on either side of the main aisle at the front of the church were reserved for and filled by the immediate members of the bereaved family, and the visiting clergy. The clergy numbered over fifty, and of these three were deaf-mutes—Rev. Austin W. Mann, of Cleveland, O., Rev. C. O. Dantzer, of Rochester, N. Y., and Rev. J. M. Koehler, of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHURCH SERVICE.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the procession of attending clergymen, preceded by the vested choir, made its way up the aisle of the church. Behind them was carried the casket, that was concealed by an elaborate purple pall.

The opening sentences of the service for the burial of the dead were intoned by Bishop Potter, after which the prayers were read by the rector, Rev. Arthur H. Judge. The Psalms were intoned by the Rev. B. O. Baldwin, curate of St. Matthew's Church.

This was followed by the Lesson, from the fifteenth chapter of I Corinthians, verse 20 to end of chapter, which was read in the most impressive manner by Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, and interpreted into signs by Rev. A. W. Mann.

Then was sung Hymn 121, "The Strife is O'er, the Battle Done," which was one of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's favorite hymns:

The strife is o'er, the battle done; The banner from heaven's high portals fell; Let shout of holy joy outburst.

The powers of death have done their worst, But Christ their legions hath dispersed; Let shout of holy joy outburst.

He closed the yawning gates of hell; The bars from heaven's high portals fell; Let hymns of praise his triumphs tell!

Lord! by the stripes which wounded Thee, From death's dread string thy servants free, That we may live and sing to Thee.

Alleluia!

The eulogy uttered by Bishop Potter was brief, but full of feeling. "It is not a usage of our church," he said, "to add either eulogy or comment to the simple services over the departed. But with us, I am happy to say, the usage of the church is not a bondage, and we need not deny ourselves on this occasion to add to this service words inspired by the feelings which, I am sure, are stirring the heart of every one within my hearing."

Bishop Potter referred to the loss which his diocese had suffered during the summer through the death, first of Dean Hoffman; of the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, who was drowned; and, lastly, by the death of Dr. Gallaudet.

Bishop Potter spoke with much feeling of his personal friendship with the departed divine, dwelling

Thou, in the darkness drear, the one true light.

Alleluia.

O, may Thy soldiers, faithful, true, and bold, Fight as the saints who nobly fought of old, And win, with them, the victors' crown of gold.

Alleluia.

O blest communion, fellowship divine! We feebly struggle, then in glory shine; Yet all are one in Thee, for all are Thine.

Alleluia.

And when the strife is fierce, the warfare long, Steals on the ear the distant triumph-song, And hearts are brave again, and arms are strong.

Alleluia.

The golden evening brightens in the west; Soon, soon to faithful warriors cometh rest; Sweet is the calm of Paradise, the blest.

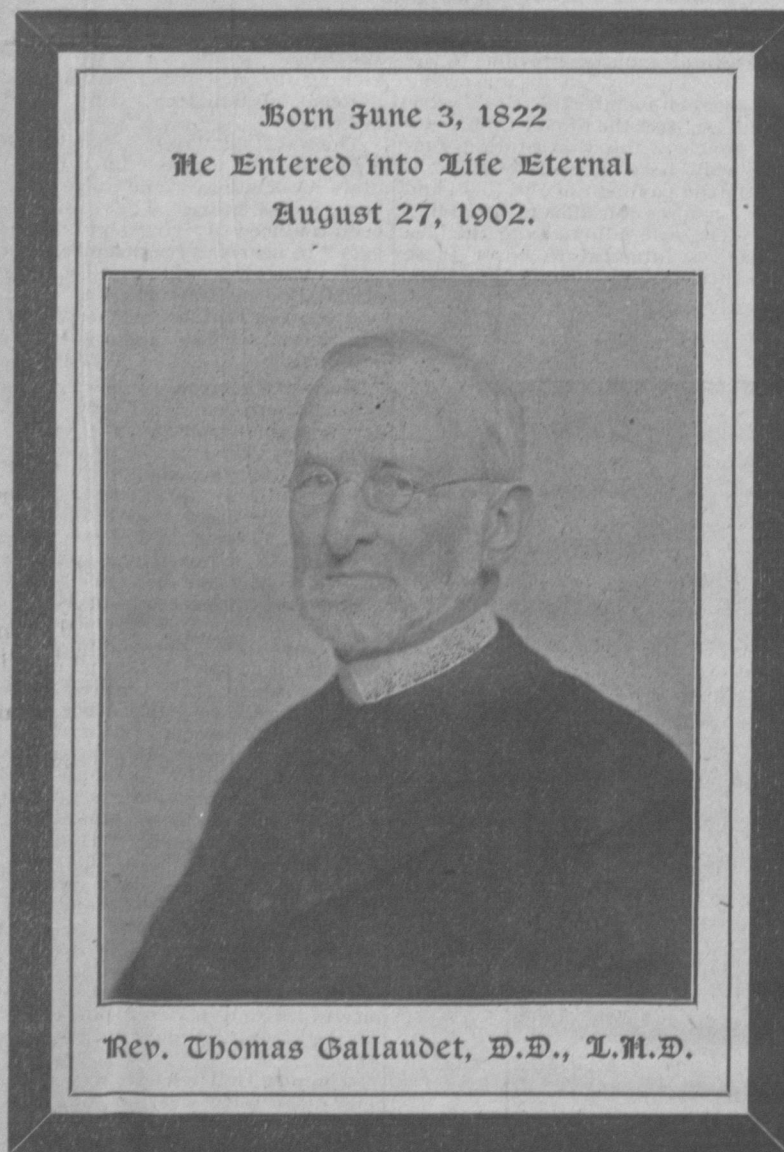
Alleluia.

But lo! there breaks a yet more glorious day: The saints triumphant rise in bright array: The King of glory passes on His way.

Alleluia.

From earth's wide bounds, from ocean's furthest coast, Through gates of pearl streams in the countless host, Singing to Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Alleluia.



affectionately on their earlier acquaintance, when both were junior members of the Episcopal clergy in this city.

"In this, our brother," the Bishop said, "we have lost a man whose ministry in this city has been filled with a wonderful fragrance which endured to the last. His ministry was as beautiful in the end as it was in the beginning."

The Bishop then told of the circumstances of his first meeting with Dr. Gallaudet. It was on a Sunday afternoon in August many years ago, when he was wandering about the streets in quest of a church which was open during the summer season. He said he had found Dr. Gallaudet at St. Ann's Church in the act of delivering one of his sign sermons to a congregation of deaf-mutes, and he had been impressed by the singular grace and beauty of his delivery.

"I never parted from Dr. Gallaudet," said the Bishop, "without carrying with me a sense of that singular sweetness, that transparency, purity, and rare grace and charm which distinguished him. He could not entertain a bitter feeling for any of his fellow men. His philosophy was a singular one of broadened vision and of large views."

"Dr. Gallaudet was different from other men by what he was not as well as by what he was," said the Bishop. "But I prefer to remember him for what he was. I am sure we all have reason to be thankful for his great ministry, and I beseech you, my brethren, to show your thankfulness by carrying forward his mission by more strenuous service."

The address of Bishop Potter, as well as the words of the funeral service, were translated into the sign-language by Rev. John Chamberlain, who was the assistant of Dr. Gallaudet in his mission to the deaf-mutes.

Then was repeated the Apostles' Creed, which was followed by a special prayer, in which was invoked the blessing of God on the bereaved family and on the deaf of the country for their great loss.

Hymn 176, "For All the Saints, Who From Their Labors Rest," also a favorite hymn of the deceased, was then sung and also was used as the recessional.

For all the saints, who from their labors rest, Who Thine by faith before the world confessed, Thy Name, O Jesu, be forever blest.

Alleluia.

Thou wast their Rock, their Fortress, and their Might; Thou, Lord, their captain in the well-fought fight;

When the services were over the casket was placed in the vestibule of the church, where it was viewed by no less than 1,500 persons, the majority of whom were deaf-mutes, and who wept as they looked for the last time on the benignant features of their beloved friend.

Dr. Gallaudet was laid out in full robes, and the entire top of the casket was removed. In a semi-circle around the head was banked a profusion of lilies of the valley, and Dr. Gallaudet looked so peaceful in his eternal sleep. On the lid of the casket was a silver plate, on which was engraved the following:—

Thomas Gallaudet  
PRIEST  
June 3rd, 1822  
August 27, 1902

At a meeting of the clergy in the vestry, Bishop Potter presiding, after addresses on the life of Dr. Gallaudet had been delivered by several ministers, the Rev. Dr. Coffey, of St. Mary's Church, East Chester, the oldest living Episcopal clergyman in the United States; the Rev. Dr. W. N. Dunnell, of All Saints' Church, Bronxville; the Rev. H. E. Derbyshire, of Grace Church, West Farms; the Rev. G. A. Carstensen and the Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain, were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial.

The body was taken to Hartford, Conn., early Saturday morning, where the burial took place at one o'clock that afternoon in the family plot, in Cedar Hill Cemetery. Rev. Herbert Stanley Smith, of Trinity Church, Newark, assisted by Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain, read the committal service. The grave was entirely lined with evergreens and purple and white asters, so that it may be said that Dr. Gallaudet was buried in a bed of flowers. Afterwards the grave was covered with flowers, and floral pieces were laid on the graves of the Gallaudets who had gone before.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

MIDDLE aged woman, moderately strong, would like employment. SARAH A. PORTER. Inquire in R. N. Armstrong's Grocery-Store, 100 East 118th Street, New-York City.

NEW YORK.

Picnic and Games of the D. M. A. C.

OVER 250 IN ATTENDANCE.

Various Items Concerning the Deaf of Gotham and Other Notes.

News items for this column should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

A few words of information in a letter or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

The Third Annual Picnic, Summer Festival and Games of the Deaf-Mutes' Athletic Club, of this city, like the two previous affairs, was held at Grand Street Park, Maspeth, Long Island, on Saturday afternoon and evening, August 30th, 1902. The weather was perfect for such an affair. It was as lovely as a rare day in June. There were about two hundred and fifty in attendance during the afternoon and evening, and all enjoyed the day as the deaf generally do at such affairs. It was an orderly crowd too, who had come to see the games and take in the dance and have a good time generally, and in this they got what they came for,—saw the games and enjoyed themselves in various other ways. The games began at a little after half-past-three o'clock.

The officers of the day were: Referee—John M. Black, of the New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society.

Judges—Messrs. E. A. Hodgson, of the League of Eldest Surds; Archie J. McLaren, Brooklyn Deaf-Mute Society, and Moses Loew, of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League.

Starter—Mr. W. L. Bowers, of the Brooklyn Deaf-Mute Club.

Timer—Mr. John Henry Keiser. Track Captain—Mr. V. De Paul Keely.

The summary of the various events follows:

100 Yards Dash—First Heat, S. Murray, scratch, beat R. E. Maynard, who was allowed 7 yards handicap. Time 12 seconds. The second heat was captured by Edward Elsworth, who was scratch, defeating W. Boyd, with a handicap of 10 yards. Time 11½ seconds.

Ed. Elsworth in the final heat beat S. Murray. Time 11½ seconds.

There were four starters in the 440 yard run. V. De P. Keely and James Aven's started from scratch. W. Boyd was given 4 yards and R. E. Maynard 2 yards. James Aven's won, V. De P. Keely came in second. Time 1m. 4s.

James Aven's, E. Elsworth, A. C. Reiff and H. Miller took part in pole-vaulting. H. Miller won. He cleared 6 ft. 4 in.

In the half mile run there were four starters, namely G. Wigley, M. Darrell, V. De P. Keely and E. Moeslein. Mr. Keely started from scratch, the others from the 20 yard mark. M. Darrell came in winner, and V. De P. Keely second. Time 2 m. 37½ s.

In the half-mile walk there were also four starters, A. C. Reiff, C. Sanford, B. Wolff and W. Boyd. It was interesting and exciting. A. C. Reiff came in first and fainted, but he was ruled out for running as were also C. Sanford and B. Wolff. The last, W. Boyd, was declared the winner as he was the only one that really walked fairly. His time was 5 m. 54½ s.

E. Elsworth captured the 220 yard race from scratch in 28 seconds. The other starters in this race were Messrs. S. Murray and James Aven's, scratch; W. Boyd, 5 yards, and R. Maynard, 6 yards.

The most amusing event, which was exciting also to the spectators, was the 220 yards race with a pail of water. It was originally intended for members of the Silent Five only, but as only one of the famous players had entered, Anthony C. Reiff, three outsiders were allowed to take part, they were Messrs. Boyd, Elsworth and Sanford. First they circled the track and then they each picked up a pail full of water and carried it above their heads. All except Charlie Sanford were in athlete attire. As they ran they spilled water from right and left. They did not seem to mind it, except the aforesaid Sanford who carried his pail with his right hand to avoid wetting his clothes, but the other runners in passing him spilled enough water over him to give him a good bath gratis. Anthony Reiff won this race in 1 minute and 22½ seconds.

Messrs. Roth, McLaren and Prinsinz were considered fat enough to enter the fat men race. Mr. McLaren won, his time was 17 seconds.

H. Miller defeated Messrs. B. Wolff, T. Little and A. C. Reiff in putting the 12 pound shot. His throw was 33ft. 7½ in. T. Little was second with 32 ft. 8 in.

There were four games for ladies—50 yard run, hopping race, running backwards and then forward and walking race, and Miss Bertha Spahn captured the four races and also the four prizes.

Dancing began immediately after the games, at about dusk. Mr. J. Vincent de P. Keely and Miss F. Mason led the march, of about seventy couples.

The order of dance was in two parts. Each part contained twelve dances.

At half-past nine o'clock, by request, Mr. E. A. Hodgson presented the medals to the winners of the games. Mr. Hodgson before presenting the medals made a brief speech on athletics and athletes. He said among other things that athletics should be encouraged, as they tend to make fine men of our boys, and in a sound body there is always likely to be a sound mind. He then proceeded with the presentation, making complimentary remarks to each winner as he appeared before him to receive his prize.

The committee of the day were: Arrangements—Robert H. MeVea, (Chairman), Herman Beck, Eugene V. Moeslein, Edward Slinn, Henry Prinsinzin.

Floor Manager—Geo. Murray; Assistant Floor Manager, E. V. Moeslein, and the following as Floor Committee—J. Aven's, (chairman), C. Sanford, T. Little, W. Boyd, A. C. Reiff. T. S. Rose S. Dyer.

The Reception Committee were—William H. Konkel, (chairman), H. Muench, E. Elsworth, Vincent de P. Keely, J. Stauch, H. Lamm, S. Wolf.

Taken all in all the affair was very enjoyable, and financially it was on the right side of the ledger.

To enumerate all those present would take up too much space, but we desire to say that they were a very good crowd, and if future affairs in the future pan out in such an orderly way, the deaf will regain much of their lost prestige, which they lost in years past when some of the affairs did not turn out as they should have.

Mr. Luther Taylor, the noted baseball pitcher of the New York Baseball Club, will be married to Miss Bella Ramsey, of Morgantown, on the 17th of this month. The management of the New York Club granted him a short vacation. He has not yet decided where he will live permanently, but next spring when the ball season re-opens Luther will have a fine flat fitted up for his bride in this city, as he will again be a member of the Giants.

Frederick W. Meinken is again in trouble. One day last week he attended a meeting of the Wall Paper Manufacturing Company at City Island, and after it, while on his way home, about dusk, he was sand-bagged and robbed. Among the valuables taken from him was a pair of diamond earrings, said to be worth two hundred dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Halsey and Mr. and Mrs. F. Thompson spent the afternoon of the 17th of August on the Orange Mountains with Miss Sara Howard.

Theo. S. Rose after spending three weeks at Lake Sunapee, N. H., returned home in time to attend the funeral of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, and also the picnic at Maspeth, L. I.

Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, assisted by Rev. Mr. Dantzer, officiated at St. Ann's, last Sunday. The chancel was draped in black. Both made touching reference to our dear departed friend, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

Among those who were seen at Rye Beach, Ct., on Saturday last, were Mr. and Mrs. F. Driscoll and Miss Hare, Matron of 67th Street School for the Deaf, Miss Bertha Block, Miss Marshal, of Portchester and W. S. Abrams.

Miss Rose Gingold is spending a month at the home of her uncle, in Troy, N. Y.

Miss Sara Howard and brother are at the "Windsor House" in Belmar, N. J.

Mrs. Rachel Conkley has been visiting friends in New Haven, Ct.

A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, on August 16th.

The mother of Mrs. H. J. Haight died last week.

The father of Miss Sophie Oehlert died on August 26th.

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## PHILADELPHIA.

### Aftermath of the Convention.

#### AND A LITTLE COMMENT.

##### The Home is a Gem.

News items for this column should be sent to James S. Reider, 1538 Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"All's well that ends well"—the sixteenth meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf!

Busy mornings; pleasant afternoons. How altogether profitable and enjoyable were the three convention days! And how short they seemed.

Wissinoming Hall, which, viewed from Germantown Avenue, stands majestically on a high elevation and has a great expanse of green sloping in front, proved an ideal meeting place, but it was taxed to its full seating capacity during the first two sessions—Dr. Crouter had a surprise in store for all—including the committee of arrangements. Just before the end of the first session, he prevented a "stampede" for the nearby saloons, coffee-houses, etc., by inviting all to partake of a simple (but very good) lunch in the Institution. The lunch was repeated after the Friday and Saturday sessions. Very kind and good of you, Doctor!

During President Allabough's long delivery in his inimitable style, he was so closely watched by the reporters that they caught him mopping his eye-brows, and reported it in their press accounts. Guess we must excuse them since they could understand that better than the sign-language.

In his address of welcome, Dr. Crouter plainly showed his pride in the achievements of the Pennsylvania deaf. He called on Editor Hodgson to note them, that they were not really slow, and further declared that they were equal in every way to the deaf of any other State. The learned editor may have been too tired to retort or applaud, and simply smiled a very good smile.

The Saturday morning session began earlier, and was well on the go, with the JOURNAL man still absent. He came some time before eleven, and began the work of catching up in his report of the proceedings. He must have been convinced for once that the Pennsylvania deaf can hustle whenever they choose to.

The Clero Literary Association kept "open door" on Thursday and Friday evenings, thus adding to the opportunities for social enjoyment. The attendance on both evenings was large, and on the late evening, the visitors were treated to cake and cream.

In responding to the vote of thanks given him for his courteous and hospitable treatment of the deaf, Dr. Crouter said among other things that he would give them anything they asked for—could deny them nothing. A certain (Little) lady wanted to know afterwards if he would give her his heart. The doctor greatly appreciated the humor, and replied that he was "heartless."

"Seeing is believing." Indeed! Notwithstanding all the talk both on the street and in the papers, the majority of interested deaf merely listened. But when an opportunity was given them to inspect the Home on Friday, August 22d, they were outspoken in their praise of the fitness of the property and of the excellent bargain obtained. It must have been a proud day for the Trustees to see their work approved by personal inspection. The sorry part is that the few, who thought it their duty to criticize publicly the purchase of the property, did not also think it their duty to come, see and believe with us.

Mr. Joseph Meakel, the late owner of the Home property, attended the dedication exercises at Doylestown, and, at a certain stage of the proceedings, and was cheered by the crowd present. The aged man merely bowed his acknowledgments. We learned afterwards, however, that he was greatly pleased and glad that his property had gone to such a good cause.

Attorney William Stuckert, who lives opposite the Home and sold it to us as legal representative of the owner, is now a Trustee of the Home. Not only did he give his professional services free to the Society, but he has since shown a deep interest in it. Dr. Crouter considers him a very valuable friend of the Home. It may be interesting to know that Mr. Stuckert has two charming deaf daughters attending school, and it was through one of these that the property was accidentally found. She took home a subscription book which explained the efforts of the Society to establish a home for aged and infirm deaf, and her father, who happened to hold for sale the property,

hit upon the idea that it might just suit the purposes of the Society. And time proved that he was right.

Mr. John Hart, President of the Doylestown Trust Company, is also a Trustee and has already proven a warm friend of the Home. At the dedication exercises, he told Dr. Crouter that whenever he could do anything, he should call on him. Presently Dr. Crouter slyly called on him to make a speech. Mr. Hart saw the joke on him, and pleaded that he did not mean to make a speech, but help in other ways. He was not excused, however, until he had said some pleasant words.

When President Allabough was about to begin with his address, F. A. Leitner called on the Pittsburgh delegation to give him "three cheers and a tiger." That was near the opening of the convention. On the third day, when the Society was almost ready to adjourn, Thos. Breen outdid Leitner by calling upon the whole body to congratulate the president and his charming wife upon their recent marriage. A noisy demonstration followed the president could not check until Mrs. Allabough had mounted the platform, and bowed her thanks with her blushing spouse.

A member of the Pittsburgh delegation called Dr. Crouter to witness the Smoky City boys give the Quaker boys a "crushing defeat" in the base ball game. Dr. Crouter, however, was entitled to smile at the end of the game, the score being 12 to 10, in favor of Philadelphia. When the Doctor met the young prophet again, he seemed to be suffering from the licking which his friends got.

Several commented on John M. Rolshouse's resemblance to William J. Bryan, of Free Silver fame.

Johnstown seems favored for the next meeting in 1903. Life preservers will be in demand then, unless Roland M. Barker will have an ark ready.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritter, of Hampton, Va., took in everything with us, and appeared to enjoy them as one of us.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Heyman, of New York, continue faithful in attending our conventions. They are always welcome, indeed.

The special service in All Souls' Church, on Sunday afternoon, August 24th, was attended by about two hundred and fifty deaf—Rev. J. M. Koehler officiated, being assisted by Rev. O. J. Whildin, of Baltimore. The sermon, preached by Rev. Koehler, was founded upon the lesson of the day, and the subject was the cultivation of the fraternal spirit. Frequent reference was made to the meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf as worthy of the support of the deaf. After the service, one sought out the treasurer of the Society, and paid his membership fee, while another promised to do so later.

Nearly fifteen dollars (\$15) was contributed to the Home Fund by the spectators of the base ball game between the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh deaf.

About forty deaf went to Atlantic City in a body on Monday, August 25th, for a day or two. All reported a genuine good time; but two, we regret, were most unfortunate. One of these is said to have lost fifty dollars, and the other a gold watch, which they had left in their clothes in the bath-house while out bathing. Let others take warning from these, and always have their valuables checked at the office, where the bathing-suit tickets are bought. No charge is made for keeping valuables.

On Saturday afternoon, August 23d, Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Crouter gave an elaborate dinner to the officers of the Society and their wives and some friends. The following sat at the festal board with the host and hostess: Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Allabough, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Woodside, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Heyman, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Reider, Mr. E. A. Hodgson, Mr. G. M. Teegarden, Mrs. M. J. Syle and Miss Lou H. Little.

Mr. J. A. McIlvaine arrived in town in time for the last session of the Society. So also did Rev. J. M. Koehler, coming when all was nearly over. Regret was expressed that Mr. S. G. Davidson, who, with his family, is resting in the mountains of New Hampshire, could not be present. He, however, remembered the Society by letter.

Photographer Partington took a large group at the Home, which turned out very fine, also another outside of Wissinoming Hall. He made each picture in an afternoon, and the next morning he exhibited a finished picture. The size of his pictures are 11x14, printed on velox and the price is only one dollar. He also made several smaller groups.

The committee on the Willow Grove excursion failed to obtain special cars, because too few tickets were taken in advance. As a result, regular cars, some of which were crowded, had to be taken and change of cars made; time was lost, and the trip cost more where mistakes are made. We can not blame the committee for this.

Dr. Crouter expressed himself as much pleased with this convention, and he thought it a great success.

## CHICAGO.

### To Publish a Church Monthly.

#### DOWN WITH TYPHOID.

##### News of the Week.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab preached a good sermon before a fair congregation. There were not as many as usual, owing to a number being away from home. Rev. Hasenstab stated that there was a meeting of the church members held Tuesday evening of last week, and they decided to publish a monthly church paper on their own hook, for purpose of keeping our people informed of the work of the mission, of appointments, readings, etc., for the coming month. They have pledged themselves to buy a small power press; some of them who can set type will help the little paper out during some of their leisure evenings. Beginning with the first issue the paper will be distributed at the church on the first Sunday in October. The pearl printing office will be at the residence of the reverend pastor. The society has raised about \$75 on its pledge to the printing fund.

Rev. Hasenstab will not occupy the pulpit during the month of September, his place being filled by Rev. Mr. Rutherford. Rev. Hasenstab has gone to Lincoln, Neb., where he holds religious services for the deaf during the session of the State Convention of the Deaf of Nebraska, September 3d to 5th, and will conduct services in Omaha and Council Bluffs, on Sunday, September 7th. After that he will preach from place to place during the balance of September, before returning to Chicago.

The mission will give a social to the young pupils of the Jacksonville School, at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Hasenstab, on Saturday afternoon, September 6th. Mrs. Hasenstab and Deaconess Smith will take charge of the pleasant affair. All young and old people are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Sonneborn, Mrs. Kingston and her son, and Mr. C. C. Codman, have returned from a week's outing at Paw Paw Lake, Mich., and report a fine time.

Mr. G. A. Christenson, who is popularly known in the deaf-mute community, has forsaken his life-long trade of shoemaking, and has left his card with the Shoemaker's Union for good, having jumped in the band wagon of the deaf crowd at the factory of the Automatic Electric Company.

Messrs. Albert Carlson and Edwin Hughes went to South Haven on Labor Day, to visit their old classmate, Mr. Frank Burr.

Mr. Simon Himmelschein, a pupil of the Jacksonville School, was taken sick during the first part of August. He has been in St. Mary's Hospital since—cause, typhoid fever. The health department reports a total of 180 deaths in Chicago from typhoid fever during the month of August. At present the fever still maintains its grip. The latest advice is that Mr. Himmelschein is out of danger, and is getting along very nicely. He is very anxious to go to school again this fall, but he will not be able to do so until October 1st.

Mrs. Charles Steincomb, of Morris, Ill., spent a few days in the Windy City.

Messrs. Ralph Miller, Alva Allen and Albert Mercer, all of Michigan City, Ind., went on an excursion boat to Chicago, and were visitors at the M. E. Church last Sunday, and stayed over Labor Day to witness the great parade. They work together in car shops in Michigan City.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Bowes enjoyed a pleasant time visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Benson, at Kalamazoo, Mich., after staying two weeks in South Haven. They returned home last Friday.

Mr. Sidney Herbert Howard has had a pleasant time among the peach orchards at St. Joseph.

Mr. Emil Weller has sold his lot and residence in Hosmea. He has moved his family to Chicago and temporarily rented rooms on North Side till he buys another residence.

On September 14th, at Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Michigan Avenue, Holy Communion will be celebrated at 10:45 A.M., and evening service at 3 P.M. The Rev. A. W. Mann is the pastor. It is expected that he will say something of the late Rev. Thomas Gallaudet.

Miss Anna Kurtz, of Lafayette, Md., is visiting her sister here.

Miss Mary Peek has returned from her long vacation at White Mountains, and resumes her duties at Jacksonville School next week.

Mr. Benjamin Neely had one of his toes crushed while at work in the Crane foundry.

Mr. Manes Lefflander, a former subject of the Czar of Russia, and former pupil of the Council Bluffs School, drives a grocery delivery

wagon in the heart of Chicago, and does very well.

Mr. W. B. Wayman likes South Haven very well and has decided to stay a month longer.

The Pas-a-Pas Club will have a business meeting Saturday evening. CHICAGO.

##### Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Miss Lizzie Swartz, of Carbon-dale, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wirth of this city. She returned home on Monday.

Miss Agnes Gilmartin, of Carbon-dale, visited here last Wednesday, and stayed at Mr. and Mrs. H. Wirth for one day.

Mr. Theodore Yoss, of Scranton, went fishing with James G. Williams last week. Mr. Yoss caught a thirteen-inch bass and other big fish, but James got only nine small fish.

Mr. John McCoy, of this city went to Philadelphia and Atlantic City August 2d, to spend his long vacation. He returned home on August 25th.

Mr. and Mrs. James Byron went to Philadelphia last June, and are still there.

William F. King, while crossing the Delaware and Hudson Railroad tracks near the Sheldon Axle Works, on Wednesday evening, was struck by the passenger train and hurled from the track. When picked up it was found he had two ribs broken and leg bruised.

Miss Josephine Rees, of Plymouth, who was ill at home all last winter, came up to this city to see her friends. She is almost better than ever.

Mr. Harry Leibsohn, who had worked in the Leader office for seven years, is laid off, as is also Charles Snyder.

On Wednesday evening, August 27th, Mr. and Mrs. William Swartz gave a brilliant party to the Rev. Franklin Smielau, of Harrisburg, at their home, in Kingston, in honor of his birthday anniversary.

Rev. Smielau received a handsome gift of a solid gold watch from his warm-hearted and trusted deaf-mute friends of Wilkesbarre; a handsome pair of gold cuff buttons from Miss Mabel Stokes, of Wilkesbarre; a handsome silk handkerchief from Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roberts, of Forest City, Pa.; half a dozen fine linen handkerchiefs from Miss Augusta Harper, of Scranton; and gifts from others of Northeastern Pennsylvania. There was a large attendance of deaf-mutes and a very enjoyable time was had by all. Ice cream and cake were served. The following were present: Rev. Franklin Smielau, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wirth, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pethick, Mrs. Harry Pethick, Mr. James G. Williams and daughter, Misses Carrie Evans, Anna Albert, Mabel Stokes and father, Messrs. John H. Barth, Lloyd Hutchison, Edgar Musselman, and Harry Liebsohn, all of Wilkesbarre; Miss Augusta Harper and mother, and Theodore Yoss, of Scranton; Misses Lizzie Swartz and Agnes Gilmartin, of Carbon-dale; Mrs. Thos. Clark and daughter, of Northumberland; Miss Katie Gilton, of Plymouth; Mrs. Frank Roberts and Mrs. W. W. Delph, of Forest City; Miss Annie Ryan, of Plains; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Swartz, and Charles Snyder and mother, of Kingston.

There were services for deaf-mutes at the parish house of St. Stephen's Church, held by Rev. F. C. Smielau, last Sunday evening. There was a large attendance.

Aug. 29, '02. PROFESSOR.

##### BROOKLYN GUILD.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Guild of Deaf-Mutes will be held in the Guild room of St. Mark's Chapel, Adelphi Street, near De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, September 11th, 1902, at 8 P.M. Business of much importance. Every member should attend and bring their friends. All are welcome.

W. G. GILBERT.

St. Mark's Church, Adelphi St., near De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, will re-open on Sunday, September 7th, 1902, at 3 P.M. Please tell your deaf-mute friends to come. All are welcome.

W. G. GILBERT.

##### BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER.

###### Schedule of Services and Meetings.

**BUFFALO.**

First and Third Sunday of each month (in the basement of St. Paul's Church, entrance on Pearl Street, near Church Street), 8 P.M. Evening Prayer; Second Sunday, 11 A.M., Holy Communion; Fourth Sunday, 11 A.M., Morning Prayer.

All other Sundays (on the second floor of the Parish House, 128 Pearl Street, opposite St. Paul's Church).

Second and Fourth Fridays, 8 P.M. Meeting of the Pan-a-Pan Society, (in the Parish House).

**ROCHESTER.**

In Parish House of St. Luke's Church.

First Sunday of month, 11 A.M. Holy Communion.

Second and Fourth Sundays, 7:30 P.M. Evening Prayer.

Third Sunday, 11 A.M. Morning Prayer.

First Thursday of month, 8 P.M. Ladies' Aid Society.

All other Thursdays, 8 P.M. Social gatherings.

## West Virginia.

### A Deaf Tourist from Ohio in this State.

#### A TRIP TO TORONTO, O.

##### Morgantown Siftings—Other Notes of the Week.

(News items for this department are desired to be sent to John C. Bremer, 3539 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va.)

After some delay, owing to his tailoring business, Albert J. Horn, of Zanesville, O., left last Monday for Marietta, O., where he stayed for several days with Alfred B. Quinn, who is a compositor in the Times office. He had a pleasant time with the other Marietta mutes, but was unable to attend a watermelon party at Williamstown, on a farm of the grandfather of Miss Cora Uhl, who is spending her vacation at her home in Marietta. He was in Gallipolis, O., calling on Coffman Line, the only mute resident there, and then went to Parkersburg for a short time, surprising Edward Lavelle, who is an expert pants-maker for Bryan & Spruce, merchant tailors, and also met Archie G. Wells, who claimed that the JOURNAL was the best paper for the deaf he ever read. He reached Point Pleasant last Wednesday, where he was preparing to go to White Sulphur Springs. He enjoyed the climate and scenes of Point Pleasant greatly, but found the distance from the town to the Springs too far and the cost of living there too high, so he did not go. He expects to reach here next week.

Last Saturday afternoon, the JOURNAL man, in company with William Halpin, left for Bridgeport, O., with a bunch of sample copies of the JOURNAL in his coat pocket. From there they took a train for Steubenville, O., and then a street car for Toronto, O. Next day they called on George W. Sine, who was educated at the Romney School. Then they all went to Steubenville, and after a short hunt, found Frank W. Shaw, who works in the Gazette office, in which a new linotype machine was recently placed, and Mr. Shaw expects to leave for Pittsburgh, Pa., where he has a brother. All these mutes took a pleasant ramble in the town and sought Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, who were away. Miss Boeckery, who is home for vacation from the Columbus School, was next visited. On Monday morning, Mr. Sine and the reporter inspected the Calumet Sewer Pipe Works, one of the largest in the world, and saw Ernest Craig at work as a pipe roller. Then they went over the river to New Cumberland, calling on Melville Woodruff, who has a position as mud-pugger at the Union Brick Works. They left Toronto on the evening train for home.

Miss McDe Laney, who left her position at Steubenville, last week, has moved to Whippel, O.

The Romney School re-opens on September 10th.

Willie R. Alexander, of Aetna-ville, O., has been in this city this week, and is staying with his cousin at Benwood. He returns to the Columbus School, September 17th.

It is probable that Charles Baldwin, of near Romney, will permanently reside in Morgantown, as he has secured a good position there as a laborer.

Miss Laura Montgomery, of Mt. Olivet, was seen driving with her parents on the streets of this city this evening.

In a letter to a Wellsburg friend, Thomas H. Huggins states that he was married on the 17th of May, to Miss Kate M. Chester, of Newark, O., where he has been working since he left Wellsburg. He expects soon to come back to Wellsburg to live.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Lepley, of Fairmont, reached here last Sunday morning, and remained with mute friends till the next morning, when they departed for Niles, O., where Mrs. Lepley's parents live, and she is to stay with them for an indefinite time, while the husband is traveling in Cleveland, Youngstown, and other points of interest, for ten days.

Edward Huffman, of Morgantown, has been suffering with a felon on his hand, but is now getting along nicely, and he expects to be again on duty in the glass factory next week.

Mrs. George Teegarden and her daughter, Alice, of Edgewood Park, Pa., showed up again at Morgantown, two weeks ago, and Mrs. Teegarden stayed there a week, while Alice was absent along the Cheat River. They returned home last Wednesday week.

Mrs. A. A. Correll and daughter, Gracie, left Morgantown last Monday for Parkersburg, where the daughter will attend school this year.

Coffman Line, of Gallipolis, O., is in Point Pleasant, visiting his friends for two weeks.

There is a little deaf boy by the

name of Bryan Greenin living in Point Pleasant. His father, who runs a restaurant, will send him to the Columbus School when he moves to Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Sawhill, and children, returned home at Taylorstown Pa., last Monday, after a two days' stay with Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Frazier, at Brookside, O. They attended the P. S. A. D. picnic on the 2d of this month, at Kennyswood Park, Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Sawhill brought the family home from Braddock, Pa., on the 10th inst. Mr. Frank Gray, of Allegheny City, Pa., enjoyed his one weeks vacation with them after their return. Mr. Roberts, a teacher in the Edgewood Park school, was another guest of the Sawhill family for two days.

Julius Andre, who was absent from the Romney School for a year or so, will return there September 10th. Miss Lucy Pickens, of Parkersburg, returns to school the same day.

A deaf fellow, recently seen by A. J. Horn, of Zanesville, O., is a helper on a steamer between Parkersburg and Charleston, but his name is unknown.

Those who were educated in the Romney Institution in the early years, will be gratified to know that Miss Polgie Quinn is still living in Parkersburg with her family.

Anthony Schwartz, formerly of Gas City, Ind., but now of Marietta, O., still holds his position as a glass presser, but expects to secure a better one in the new large glass factory now building in Bellaire, O.

We were notified this week that Frank Brennan, who used to work in a job printing office in New York City, was called to Marietta, O., by reason of the poor health of his mother, some time ago.

Aug. 30, '02. J. C. B.

## ST. LOUIS.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, while not entirely unexpected, was nevertheless a shock to his friends in St. Louis. A letter from the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain announcing the death of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet was read from the church at St. Thomas' Mission the following Sunday, and the sermon that day contained reference to Dr. Gallaudet's long and useful life, and to his loving character and beneficial influence. St. Thomas' Mission is a sort of namesake of the founder of the church mission, but has enjoyed fewer visits from Dr. Gallaudet than the more eastern centers of church work.

The aged father of Mr. George T. Dougherty, of Chicago, died in this city last Tuesday. Mr. Dougherty came to attend the funeral, but his stay was so brief that few of his many St. Louis friends had an opportunity to meet him.

The Merrell Drug Company, a wholesale establishment, of which Mr. A. N. Merrell is one of the firm, is now located in its new six-story building at Fourth and Market Streets. The capital stock is \$400,000, and about seventy-five clerks are employed about the premises.

Mr. Thomas T. Northern, a member of the latest class graduated at Gallaudet College, spent a few days in the city recently with his college classmate, Mr. Arthur Steidemann. Mr. Northern has been appointed to a position at the State Institution, at Colorado Springs, Col., and was on his way to assume his new duties.

The Misses Rice, of Springfield, Ill., and Pistole, of Kansas City, Mo., are spending a few weeks in St. Louis, visiting friends.

Mrs. Annabel Powers Kerney, of Decatur, Ill., is spending a few days in St. Louis as the guest of Mrs. Lulu O. Cloud, as is also Miss C. J. Luttrell, a teacher at the State School at Jacksonville, Ill.

We are authorized to say that Miss Maggie Coyne and Mr. Augustus J. Rodenberger, of East St. Louis, are engaged to be married. They are well-known and popular, and a large circle of friends extend their hearty congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Schaub are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter.

A reception was given last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bajon, in honor of Miss Rice.

A party was given at the residence of Mr. Burgherr, in honor of Misses Rice and Pistole, last Friday evening.

The following item is taken from the September issue of the Parish paper of Christ Church Cathedral:

##### ST. THOMAS' MISSION.

A handsome brass Altar Desk was given to the Mission on Easter Day, and a beautiful brass Alma Basin was used for the first time on the Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Both are gifts from the members of the Mission, and are memorials.

The inscription on the Altar Desk is:

In Loving Memory of  
Anna Schum, Caroline Scott,  
Julius A. Hammer,  
Dr. John W. Herdman,  
Annie Gillies, Julia Wooten,  
Miriam Cloud.

The inscription on the Alma Basin reads:

In Memoriam  
Charles King, Josiah Waddell,  
Joseph and Rebecca Blackshaw,  
Charlotte Fewert,  
Caroline M. Wright.

Marion Roper, Anna Schum,  
Susan West, John H. Brown,  
John G. Stuart, Herbert O. Herdman,  
Hiram Cloud.

## OHIO.

### The Deaf Have Lost a Friend.

#### SMALL-POX PATIENTS.

##### Affairs at the Home.

(News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 908 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.)

Thursday morning papers here conveyed the announcement of the death Wednesday, of Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, in New York City. Genuine regret was expressed here at the news. In his death the deaf throughout the world have, indeed, lost a true friend. He was their champion for whatever was right and good. His zealous work among them, especially for their spiritual happiness, will long remain a green tree. Blessed be his memory. At the ripe age he has has left us, but his kindly deeds and labors for our class will long manifest themselves among us.

The Ohio friends of Mr. and Mrs. Matt. Mullen will be sorry to hear of their misfortune. Our information is that both are in the Municipal Hospital of Pittsburg as small-pox patients. Mrs. Mullen was first discovered to be afflicted with the scourge in a slight form, varicella, and was taken to the hospital. A few days later Mr. Mullen was taken sick and placed in the same retreat. We hope they will escape the severe ravage of the scourge. We were told that the ward in which they were placed was full of small pox patients.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Atwood entertained with a tea Mrs. Baulah Crout Miller Monday evening. The other guests were Misses Nettie Jones, Patterson, Biggam and Mr. Frank Jones. This evening Miss Nettie Jones will entertain Mrs. Miller at her home with Misses Foster, Biggam, Patterson and Meyer as the other guests. This will be the last of the series in Mrs. Miller's honor. Next week we shall be able to give a reason for these little parties in her behalf.

The Springfield deaf will have another Sunday services on the 7th inst. The writer will be the speaker.

Mr. Walter Reynolds left paint and brush alone for a week, and sought comfort over at Bellefontaine. He returned Wednesday.

Mr. Edward King, of the bindery force is enjoying his annual vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kleinhans, of Cleveland.

Miss Kitty Munnell is visiting her schoolmate and friend, Mrs. Rion Hoel, on the "Kildere Farm" in Warren County.

The writer spent several days this week at the Home digging the last of the potatoes. In all about fifty-five bushels has been the crop this year, and they are fine quality. The pickle patch is just fine, and Superintendent Byers has invested in a number of kegs to store the crop in, while Mrs. Byers has also put up a large quantity in jars, besides filling the pantry with jellies—grape, apple and crab apple. The larder will also be well filled with beans, corn and tomatoes. The produce of all kinds this year has been plentiful. Four little piggies (there were nine, but five of them passed to pig heaven) frolic about in a lot, and a five weeks' old calf was sold on Tuesday. A plumb-er was up at the Home last week, and as a result pipes from the well were extended to the bath room, and a hydrant placed in position in the yard, from which the garden and part of the lawn can be sprinkled when necessary. Superintendent Byers has been doing his best to secure a carpenter to put up a portico on the front of the main building, but the prosperous times has given mechanics of this class all they can do in the city. One was to come up to view the job Wednesday, but we have not been informed if he contracted to take it. Unless he did, it is likely the cold days will be on us before the work can be undertaken.

Mr. Ross of the Home has gone on a visit to a cousin in Marion, Ohio. The general health of the inmates is good, except that of Mrs. Benchat, whose age which is 82, is rather feeble.

Allen Hitchcock, of Portsmouth, has been in town all week. He works in the shoe factory of the Drew Selby Co., and has been given a week's lay off.

Mr. Geo. Clum left last week for his home, Ada, Ohio, to spend part of his month's vacation.

Miss Gussie Greener left Wednesday evening, for Rhinelander, Wisconsin. The school there for the deaf begins operation September 1st.

A. B. G.

Aug. 30, '02.

BORN—September 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Shanks, a son; mother and child doing nicely.



TROY.

[Continued from First Page.]

was that the deaf should seek to form ties and bonds of sympathy with the hearing world, rather than drawing the deaf into a more compact and isolated body, as Mr. Fox proposed.

The president expressed surprise at Mr. Van Allen's remarks, and said that if Mr. Van Allen was sincere, he should immediately relinquish his work among the deaf, as it was "aping the hearing" in a higher degree than our conventions could be regarded. The president said that the great, good Thomas Gallaudet, then in his coffin, had not been uplifting the deaf for the past forty years to the end that they might "ape the hearing."

Mr. Fox roundly scored the unwarranted and unexpected attitude of Mr. Van Allen in reference to federation of the deaf.

The educated deaf had made every possible effort to secure the advantages of the beneficial organizations established for hearing people, and only when rejected on account of deafness, and, as a last resort, did they establish fraternal and benevolent bodies of their own. To designate this as "aping the hearing" is an absurdity. The remarks of Mr. Van Allen, as read from his delivery, seemed to Mr. Fox a leaning to a sort of anarchistic ideas. At any rate, it puts the deaf in a very low scale, and suggests the question, "what use is it to educate the deaf at all?" Mr. Fox saw very little reference in Mr. Van Allen's talk to the topic discussed in his paper, and wished to call the attention of all to the fact that he made no comparison of the combined and oral methods, a subject introduced by Mr. Van Allen himself, and of which most of his address related.

Mr. Hodgson followed in a similar strain, and also referred to the social disadvantages of the deaf who attempted to mingle with the hearing and to discard association with their class. There was so often a mistaken sympathy towards the deaf by hearing people. The usual introduction of a "deaf and dumb man" to a hearing man was in a great many cases followed by the invitation to "have a drink," the subsequent acquaintance with the bartender, and other demoralizing associations. Of course this does not hold among the refined class of hearing people, but the average deaf-mute has no opportunity to mingle socially with refined and educated people. His chance to do this is by seeking out and associating with the better element of his own class of people—that is, the educated, progressive and refined deaf people.

Mr. C. A. Boxley, of Troy, presented a paper entitled:

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS OF THE DEAF.

By C. A. Boxley.

In the present age of invention, ingenuity and enterprise, we are in the midst of an industrial revolution. The introduction of steam and electricity has changed the old conditions of labor, and the branch industry throughout the civilized world. In mental development and growth, man is likened to the seeds of plants which are moistened by the showers of the cloud-laden sky and invigorated by the life-giving rays of the sun and tended by the husbandman. Instruction is the man, as an individual, and culture is to the plant. His faculties and powers must needs be improved and cultivated by means of education, which are the glorious rays of knowledge that give life and strength. Without these means, he would be worthless and wild like the uncultivated plant. The light of knowledge diffuses its own inspiration through the mind.

"Making all nature  
Beauty to the eye and music to the ear."

So it is with a deaf-mute—he must be educated. With the exception of the deprivation of his hearing sense, he is substantially like his hearing brother physically and intellectually, and lives in the same system of thought, sentiments and feelings, and in the same rotation of joys, disappointments, joys, sorrows, ambitions, fears and anxieties. Therefore, there is no reason why a deaf-mute and a hearing child should not be educated on the same lines.

Nurtured by sympathy, schooled by education and culture, and trained by discipline, a deaf-mute can achieve and surpass. As Michael Angelo says: "The hand that follows intellect can achieve."

Training is what is most needed in every occupation of life. The ability to earn bread and butter depends mainly upon the practical training of the hand and mind. Manual training, combined with industrial instruction, is an important factor, as a part of school curriculum, in preparing deaf-mute pupils in State Institutions for the active duties of life.

Our different institutions in this State, eight in number, have industrial departments on a small scale, which are maintained through appropriations from the State. The boys learn actual work in the branches of printing, carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring and shoemaking. The girls are instructed in the same practical manner in domestic science, such as sewing, dress-making and cooking.

The manner in which the pupils are trained has been the subject of complaint and criticism. The graduates frequently complain that it is difficult for them to obtain employment after graduating, on account of their incompetency or inefficiency, which may be attributed to the careless management of foremen in schools. Competency, promptness, thoroughness and application are the required qualifications in a successful career. The pupils must be given a thorough practical comprehension of the fundamental principles and technique of a trade and a good command of English, and if they are brought up to the requirements of the trade, they will stand a fair chance of obtaining a livelihood upon completing their school course.

I have learned to an absolute certainty that in some schools the pupils are placed in a line of work to which they are not well adapted, just to keep them at work so as either to bring a pecuniary return to the

State or to benefit the schools. In some other schools the pupils are allowed to work in a slipshod manner. Discipline should be rightly enforced so as to infuse habits of industry and thrift into learners and apprentices. Sometimes blame may be placed upon the shoulders of their foremen for either incompetency to instruct or negligence to duty. The pupils should be classified into industrial classes of three grades, according to individual adaptability to various trades, degree of intelligence and ability to earn a livelihood after they leave the school; which is the best and only conceivable way of classification, as it involves a full and accurate estimate of each individual pupil and assures their being assigned to some certain kind of work for which they seem to show natural aptitude. The pupil should not be given the privilege of choosing his trade, but the selection should lay stress upon the nature of the employment of his parents, where he might follow in the footsteps of his father and secure all the advantages which would thereby result. Yet a large number of pupils, upon graduating, instead of pursuing the trades they acquired at school shift to other occupations.

FROM FATHER TO SON.

It is a wise course for the pupils to make use of their summer vacations by working at some business or learning their fathers' trade, whatever their callings may be, for the reason that manual skill is often transmitted from father to son, and there is no little advantage in having the patient and solicitous guidance of a father.

In the field of intelligent deaf-mutes to secure employment are increasing from day to day, and very often the fair knowledge of a handicraft possessed by the deaf-mute more than makes up for his deficiency in hearing. And the prejudice against employing deaf-mutes, who are generally excellent artisans, which is held by some employers, is unwarranted. If they are skilled and competent in whatever occupation they are engaged, there is no reason why they should not stand on a level with hearing workmen.

I know of a certain friend, a skilled workman and natural mechanic, who, being a French-Canadian, is not well versed in the use of English, yet he understands instinctively every detail of his work, despite of his double disadvantage on his inability to write English correctly and in his deprivation of the sense of hearing. The same may be said of foreign artisans who come to this country and who have steady situations in New York City, particularly the one who is an expert at engraving and chasing in Tiffany's.

The days of applying for a situation, on the strength of a letter of recommendation, are counted out of the calendar. I know of a friend who, in search for work, presented his credentials to an employer who conducted a cabinet-making shop. After reading the letter, he expressed himself in doubt as to the applicant's qualifications as written "on paper," and asked him if he had a chest of tools in his possession, telling him that being the case he could have work. After a few strokes of his hand that showed the skillful artisan, he was at once given permanent employment.

When a deaf-mute secures employment, he should be given a fair trial for some time to see what he is capable of doing, and a fair trial includes a consideration of the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, on account of his affliction and new associations with his workmates, and he should be allowed time to study and learn through his hands and eyes. It is manifestly unjust to repel him without a fair trial just because of his deafness, as if that would be detrimental to his employers' interests and his own. It is better to place him on a week's or two weeks' probation till he has proved himself capable to do what he is capable of doing, and then put to work for a few weeks at least with an experienced workman who possesses all his senses, he will step by step become as experienced and proficient as the other. This is analogous to breaking an untrained colt. We put him in harness with a well-known horse.

BEST FITTED FOR.

By all the natural peculiarities of solitary life, the deaf-mute leads, he seems to be best fitted to engage in agricultural pursuits, such as caring for the stock, hoeing, plowing, etc. There is a large percentage of farmers in this state, some of whom are managing their own farms.

Printing is admittedly the best occupation for the more intelligent deaf-mute. In fact, the leading of all the trades taught in the schools. Some of our schools in this state have printing plants of considerable magnitude, but the Pennsylvania School at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, is the only one in the United States that has a Mergenthaler Linotype machine in operation under the supervision of an expert machinist operator for the special instruction of young deaf-mutes who have had a previous experience in hand composition of plain and job work, and who wish to become operators after leaving school. In the west and south there are several successful deaf operators in steady employment. If the deaf-mute possesses the intellectual powers of perception and concentration, he is much the better off in that his ear is deaf to distracting noises.

Bricklaying, blacksmithing, plastering, house-painting, cigar-making, stove-molding, pattern-making and shoemaking, are among the occupations most congenial to the deaf toilers.

Our crying need is a trade school for the training and education of deaf-mutes, apprentices and students in all trades. Nearly every state in the Union has an educational school, but New York leads in the number of eight schools under the supervision of the state board of instruction. I think that number is excessive, considering that while the aggregate attendance of deaf children of school age in the state is about 1,500, the schools together have accommodation for nearly twice that number. Why does the state not make one of the institutions a separate trade school, where graduates of other schools could fit themselves for the duties of life in the real work-a-day world, or give a liberal apprenticeship with which to build a technical school for the deaf exclusively? I think New York City would make a desirable place for a school of such kind, on account of the proximity to many industrial and manufacturing establishments. Should the erection of such a school be desired. It will be necessary for a board consisting of the superintendents of the different institutions for the deaf in the state, to be appointed for the purpose of determining what courses of study should be pursued and how much money the state should appropriate to maintain such a school.

It is a matter of general regret that the authorities of Gallaudet, Washington, D. C., the only college for the deaf in the United States, have failed in their efforts to obtain a sufficient appropriation from Congress for the purpose of establishing a technical department. Should this department be established, it would most benefitly widen the field of possible employment to the more intelligent of the deaf and enable them to engage in architecture, practical chemistry, electrical and mechanical arts and other industrial branches.

IN EUROPE.

There is no technical school for the deaf in Europe, as far as I know. Some of the schools have trade departments, but these

are not so general abroad as in this country. In Europe, the deaf having generally been taught to speak and to lip-read are admitted the same as hearing youths to technical and industrial schools, or are apprenticed to artisans in trades they may choose to learn. In the day schools of larger cities like Boston and Chicago, technical instruction can be secured for the deaf graduates in the public manual training establishments. Foreign artisans as a class must pursue a longer manual training course at schools or apprenticeships to masters than is commonly the case in this country. Their training schools consider- ably ante-date those in America, but are no better than those in this country, and American artisans who are graduates of approved American training schools are equally skilled with those of any other country. In New York City there is a well known trades school for the instruction in trades, Cooper Union, which has equipped several deaf-mutes for useful callings, such as lithography, engraving, carving, clay-modeling, drawing and photography.

One who has laid the groundwork of a good education and technical knowledge can, by intelligent industry, perseverance and integrity, rise superior to all obstacles. I have known a deaf-mute, who, by his great workshop is, there is a bench for him and a plate at nature's ample board. Be he destined to labor with his hands or to labor with his mind, he must be diligent and faithful in his calling and resolve to excel in it if he wishes to live successfully in a self-supporting career. And he must cultivate friendly relations with his employer and win his confidence and good will by doing his duty honorably and faithfully.

It is a pleasure to say that the educated deaf are, with a few scattering exceptions, industrious, self-supporting workmen, law-abiding citizens and useful members of society.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The convention reassembled at ten o'clock. Prayer by Rev. H. Van Allen.

Mr. Ballin read a paper which, by a stretch of imagination he had entitled "Industrial Education of the Deaf." He had with him a lady reporter of an Albany paper, to whom he handed his production, thus depriving the association of what was rightfully its property. Mr. Ballin singled out military training as a target for his satire, and gave a burlesque imitation of a drill by a cadet corps of the deaf which he had witnessed. He acknowledged that their performance was almost up to West Point standard. He also protested against the innovation of gymnastic training, and claimed that the deaf could get all necessary physical development from outdoor games, which was the only resource some ten or twenty years ago. He thought industrial training could best be obtained by sending deaf children each day to and from trades' schools for the hearing. He praised the success of the school of printing, and throughout the whole paper showed that he was discussing the affairs of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Thomas F. Fox tore to pieces every censure that Mr. Ballin had attempted, taking each separately and making it clear to all that Mr. Ballin was far behind in the march of progress.

Mr. Lounsbury gave a humorous exhibition of the way in which he passed his time in the trades department of the Hartford School.

Remarks on the subject matter of the paper read were also made by Messrs. E. A. Hodgson, Clarence A. Boxley and Franklin Campbell, and each and all of the speakers pointed out the glaring fallacies which the paper espoused.

The committee on nominations reported the following, all of whom were elected, except Mr. Van Allen, who declined: President, Alex. L. Pach, New York; Vice-President, C. Augustus Smith, Troy; Secretary, Theo. I. Lounsbury, New York; Treasurer, Charles W. Stowell, Perry, N. Y. Executive committee—Thomas F. Fox, New York; E. A. Hodgson, New York; Harry Van Allen, Utica, N. Y.

Miss Maud Caldwell, of Buffalo, was nominated and elected in place of Mr. Van Allen.

The committee on resolutions reported a special resolution in relation to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, which would be read later, in connection with the memorial service. The resolution was adopted by the convention after an explanation of its terms and nature. The following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are hereby extended to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Troy for the courtesies shown the members of the Association.

Resolved, That we express to the press of the City of Troy our appreciation of the full and clear reports printed of the proceedings of the convention.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson and Mr. Thomas F. Fox were selected as delegates to the St. Louis Convention of the National Association of the Deaf.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Boxley, Smith and Van Allen, for services as local committee.

Treasurer Stowell reported a balance of ten dollars in the treasury, with a possible addition of \$2.59 from the last convention, which went astray in transit by the express company.

The president announced the business part of the convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICES.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, there were between 150 and 175 in the aldermanic chamber of the City Hall, to participate in the services in memory of Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet. All of them wore badges of the Association,

which had been covered with crepe and mourning ribbon by Mrs. Fox, who worked far into the night to finish them.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson presided. Mr. Thomas F. Fox read the following letters from Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

112 WEST 78TH STREET,  
NEW YORK, August 15, 1902.  
MR. ALEXANDER L. PACH,  
President of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—I thank you heartily for your kind invitation to be present at the next convention to be held in Troy, August 28, 29, and 30. It is very pleasant to me to be remembered by my deaf-mute friends whom I love so dearly.

But as it seems impossible for me to be with you and as my physical condition seems precarious, I think I had better send you my message for the convention now. You and your associates will be in my thoughts and prayers.

I send you a copy of the last Report of The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, showing how wonderfully the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes in the State of New York, has been blessed. If all its friends will be patient, hopeful, prayerful and encouraging, it will be a good working order in due time. I congratulate you on the beautiful photograph of the Home.

Yours sincerely,  
THOMAS GALLAUDET.

112 WEST 78TH STREET,  
NEW YORK, August 15, 1902.  
To the Officers and Members of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—I was my privilege to assist the founders of your beneficial society in setting forth its constitution at Syracuse many years ago, and I have attended many of its conventions. You therefore my best wishes for the associations thus formed at the approaching gathering in Troy. I consider you as my children, many of you in church relations and all in the sacred bonds of friendship. I was 90 years old on the 3d of June, and am so infirm that I cannot be with you at your approaching joyful meeting. I send you therefore my love, wisdom and good times. God bless you all now and forever, in the mysteries of life He has given you. May you have the spirit of his dear Son and be happy.

I trust you will keep up your interest in the Gallaudet Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York, maintained by The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, New York, incorporated in 1872. Your wishes will be fulfilled in due time after the beautiful new Home is occupied. With best love to you and all who are dear to you. I am,

Yours very sincerely,  
THOMAS GALLAUDET.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson delivered a eulogy upon Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, that brought tears to the eyes of nearly every one present. It occupied half an hour or more in delivery, and was rendered in clear and impressive signs.

Mr. Thomas F. Fox, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following:—

The members of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes in convention assembled have learned with deep grief of the death of our friend and honorary associate, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., L.H.D., and inscribe in the minutes of the Association this

Memorial.

In the death of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, whose benevolent countenance and fatherly advice has for many years been familiar to us all, there has passed to well-merited reward a man who proved in his life that he was earnest and sincere in his efforts for advancing the temporal and spiritual welfare of the deaf. From whatever point of view his long and useful career be considered, whether as a man, a teacher, or a priest and advocate of the needy, his honesty and sincerity of purpose and his indomitable persistence in furthering the interests of the deaf, stand out in marked prominence, and in no manner more conspicuously than in the largeness of soul which characterized his life-work; for though a distinguished and devoted Minister of the Episcopal faith, the mantle of his benevolence covered all alike without distinction of race or creed—showing him a worthy follower of the Divine Master.

The son of the founder of deaf-mute education in the Western Hemisphere, born of a deaf mother, reared among the deaf from his earliest childhood, married to a deaf-mute, and finally the pastor and director of large congregations of the deaf, he came to know the deaf, to appreciate their qualities, and had for them a deep and abiding affection, so that, as he was wont to remark, he felt that he was of them and for them, and their joys and woes were identical with his own.

Through more than sixty years of loving ministrations in their cause, he never swerved in his devotion to their interests, so that in his death the deaf at large have been truly bereaved of a benefactor whose good works they revere and whose name they will hold in lasting remembrance.

RESOLVED, That as a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased friend and associate, we attend in a body the memorial service to be held at St. Paul's Church, in Troy, synchronous with the funeral services in New York City.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these minutes be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that it be presented for publication to the "American Annals of the Deaf," and to the "Deaf-Mutes' Journal," and the "Deaf-Mutes' Register."

THOMAS FRANCES FOX,  
C. AUGUSTUS SMITH,  
FREDERICK KNOX,

Committee on Resolutions,  
Troy, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1902.

The resolutions were adopted by a standing vote, all remaining in a reverent attitude until the chairman signalled them to resume their seats.

The Hymn "Rock of Ages," was rendered by Miss Maud Caldwell, of Buffalo. It was given by the manual alphabet in combination

with a Delsartean style of gesture language that was very effective. This finished the exercises in the hall.

Led by Mr. Hodgson escorting Mrs. Van Allen, all marched to St. Paul's Church. They were met at the entrance by Rev. H. Van Allen, and followed him up the centre aisle of the church to the chancel. When all were seated, it was seen that the little edifice was entirely filled.

Rev. Mr. Van Allen signed the sentence (Mr. Fox reading orally) "I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

Then followed: The Lord's Prayer; The 90th Psalm; the Lesson, part of I. Corinthians 15; Remarks by the clergyman; the anthem "I heard a voice;" the Collects and Benediction.

The social part of the convention, besides the reception at St. Paul's where ice-cream and cake were served, was an excursion to Lagoon Island on Friday evening, and on Saturday a picnic at Kinderhook Lake. The latter supplanted the excursion to Saratoga and Kaydeross Park, which was frustrated by the trolley strike.

Almost the last of the excursionists to leave Kinderhook Lake from the Troy convention were a party of League of Elect Surds and their wives, including Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Pach, Mr. and Mrs. Liggins, and Messrs. Lounsbury, Schindler and Knox. They dined at "Keeler's" and spent the evening in the Capitol City and left at midnight on the Adirondack Express for a trip through the Lake and Mountain region, with Montreal as their destination. Soon after passing Malone their experiences as strangers in a strange land began when the Canadian Custom Inspectors passed through the coaches inspecting the baggage of the tourists and from this point (Athelstan) they had a novel series of incidents. When Montreal was reached the party secured rooms at the Russell, near the Grand Trunk depot, after learning that the Windsor and Queen hotels were full to overflowing. They made tours of the city over the several lines of cars, visited Mount Royal Park, where they had a grand view of the city; spent an hour in the magnificent Notre Dame and St. Paul's Cathedral; visited the harbor front; saw the Lachine Rapids. British troops of native Chinese from Wei Haw Wei and Hong Kong, as well as native troops from India, were in the city on their way home from the Coronation, and these, with Highlanders and regulars stationed in the city, were a most impressive sight. At Riverside Park, Messrs. Lounsbury and Schindler met two graduates of the Mackay School, who showed them some of the interesting points of the city. The party, on its return, met a French-Canadian girl, a graduate of the Mackay School, at Loon Lake, but did not get her name. At Big Moose, in the heart of the Adirondacks, they came across Jos. Lever, of Ilion, N. Y., and at Albany met Geo. Lindeman, of Brooklyn. On the return trip Messrs. Lounsbury and Schindler left the party at Utica, to visit at Rome, and at Albany Mr. Knox dropped out to join his family at Malden, N. Y. The rest of the party arrived in New York at midnight of Labor Day, and had a farewell dinner at the "Colonial," where they were welcomed back by Mr. E. A. Hodgson, who was to have been one of the party, but was prevented by a summons that made him hurry to New York at the close of the Troy meeting. On the train the party decided that a summer trip to Canada was such a delightful one that they voted to make Quebec and Halifax their next destination, in 1903.

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Bible Class, at eight o'clock, taught by Mrs. Wm. H. Rose.

The above services discontinued during July and August, and resumed September 14th.

Reading Room and Gymnasium open to the members and their friends every Friday, from 8 to 10 P.M.

WANTED—Men and women to copy letters for us at home; \$10 per thousand, advanced every week; send addressed envelope for copy and instructions. Standard Works Co., 92 Fulton Street, New York City.

WANTED AT ONCE—Deaf-mute cigar-maker, male or female, married or single. Steady job all year around to a good man. Employer is deaf. Address: Silent Cigar Factory, Wyandotte, Michigan.

EULOGY

UPON THE LATE



Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., L.H.D.

BY

EDWIN ALLAN HODGSON, M.A.

IN THE

Guild Room

OF

St. Mark's Chapel,

Adelphi St., bet. De Kalb and Willoughby Avenues,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ON

Thursday, Sept. 25, '02

[at eight o'clock.]

ADMISSION, - - 15 CENTS.

JOHN WILKINSON,  
ARCHIE J. MCLAREN,  
WILLIAM A. MOORE,  
Committee.

CHURCH NOTICES.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, New York, 3 P.M. Holy Communion.

St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, 3 P.M. Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., 3 P.M.

Meeting of St. Ann's Parishioners in the Guild Room, Tuesday evening, September 9th.

Send Your Name to Mr. Gallaudet.

I have received a number of letters asking for more time in which to send sketches. A good many desire a new photograph of themselves taken especially for the book. I beg to announce that I will wait the full month of September for sketches from those whose names have been sent me.

I wish to add that a second edition of the book will be published only on condition a sufficient number of sketches have been received to defray the expense of getting it out. It is to the interest of all who have received a circular to send in their sketches as soon as possible.

One does not need to write his own sketch unless he so desires. He can get a friend to "write him up," which is a common practice.

I desire all who have received a circular from me to kindly write me stating whether they will send in their sketches: an investment of one cent in a postal card would be all that is necessary.

JAMES E. GALLAUDET,  
Evansville, Indiana.

BATTLE-SCARRED

AND DEAF, A KENTUCKY SOLDIER IS HUNTING FOR HIS FRIENDS.

OMAHA, Neb., August 28.—Fred J. Howe, a deaf and dumb veteran of the Philippine and Chinese wars, 16 years of age, is in Omaha searching for his parents, who moved from Maysville, Ky., while he was in the Orient. He only knows they moved West.

Howe says he ran away from home when the war broke out, drifted to Kansas and finally went to the Philippines as the mascot of Company K, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, but that he was put to work on reaching the island and carried water at Calocan during the battle, being wounded twice. Later, with Company C, Ninth Regulars, Howe went to Tien-Tsin and marched with the company to Peking. He is covered with wounds, having eight bullet scars alone and several bold scars.

PITIFUL

CASE OF ASCENDING PARALYSIS CLAIMS A LITTLE TOT.

With her big black eyes mutely questioning Fate three-year-old Mary Rizzo in the arms of her mother presented a pitiful sight in the receiving ward of the City Hospital yesterday. The little one has never uttered a sound since its birth, has never walked and evidently cannot hear. In addition it is suffering with ascending paralysis beginning at the feet, and which has now progressed above the knees. Only its hands and neck are movable, gradually these too will become affected, and the child is dying by inches. Science can afford no remedy, and when told the bitter truth Mrs. Rizzo wept as if her heart would break. The parents of the unfortunate child live at 583 West Sixth street.—Enquirer, Aug. 29.



We're just a little ahead.

Other clothes make good clothing—is there another that has a deaf-mute salesman.

Mr. A. L. Thomas looks after our deaf friends; sells them anything man or boy wears.

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